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assassination of Franz Ferdinand that plans had been formed between the emperor and the Austrian heir and that those plans, not having been published, must have been warlike plans (p. 239)! Finally it is the lawyer, not the historian, who in summing up overlooks such facts favorable to the accused as Italy's joint opposition with Austro-Germany to Serbian access to the Adriatic (p. 214), or who in reviewing Janushkewitch's testimony at the Soukhomlinov trial (pp. 287, 288), fails to state that the tsar's order to suspend mobilization was ignored by the Russian general staff.

ROBERT H. FIFE, jr.

The Cradle of the War: the Near East and Pan-Germanism. By H. CHARLES WOODS, F.R.G.S., Lecturer before the Lowell Institute, 1917-1918. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1918. Pp. xix, 360. \$2.50.)

THE foundation of Mr. Woods's useful commentary on recent conditions in the Near East consists in a dozen years of purposeful travel, of experience as a correspondent in peace-time and war-time, of careful study, of conversations on the ground, and of acceptable writing. After a preliminary sketch of recent Balkan history, he surveys rapidly the parts played by Serbia, Montenegro, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, and the Albanians during the war up to July, 1918. He then takes up in some detail a group of situations which have been objects of his special study: the military highways of the Balkans, the Dardanelles campaign, the operations near Salonica, and the Bagdad railway project. He concludes with a chapter in which he discusses the "Mittel-Europa" scheme, the "true basis of a permanent Balkan peace", and the disposition of the Turkish territories after the war.

The general attitude of Mr. Woods is that of most persons who know all parts of the Balkan Peninsula equally well, and who therefore see in a well-balanced recognition of the wishes of the people of the different areas the only hope that Southeastern Europe will cease periodically to produce world-crises and wars. Fierce partizans of any one of the peoples concerned cannot but be disappointed at his judicial attitude. Serbian and Greek propagandists in particular, who insist that the basis of settlement should rest largely upon each people's position on the winning or the losing side at the end of the war, cannot agree with his desire to do ethnic and economic justice to the Bulgarians and Albanians. Nevertheless his is that fundamental Anglo-Saxon impartiality, which may at times be disregarded temporarily amid the passions of war and the wrestlings of diplomacy, but which remains the basis of the success of the English-speaking peoples, not only in ideal leadership but also in far-sighted practical statesmanship.

One thread of purpose which runs throughout the book is to demonstrate that by reason of the "Pan-German" policy of keeping trouble

stirred up in the Balkans for the sake of increasing Teutonic power, the hope of future peace demands the defeat of this policy and the erection of a barrier against its resumption. Since his book was written, this question appears to have been settled definitively by the break-up of Austria. A second purpose of Mr. Woods is to show that a type of settlement which would revise the treaty of Bucharest of 1913 in the direction of better conformity with the principle of nationality can alone promise relatively permanent peace in the Balkans. Since unfortunately the peace conference of 1919 has seen fit to revise this treaty somewhat in the other direction, a word as to Mr. Woods's recommendations is in order. He would have had the cession of 1913 in the Dobruja restored by Rumania to Bulgaria, except for Silistria; he would have arranged an impartial ascertainment of the wishes of the people of Macedonia, and a redistribution of that territory according to their wishes; he would not have cut Bulgaria off from the Aegean Sea, but would have widened her outlet to that sea by the inclusion of Kavala; he would have provided protection for the Jews of Salonica; he would have enlarged Albania a little at the south and given it Ipek, Diakova, and Prisrend as necessary market-towns at the north. He would have compensated Rumania and Serbia for unwilling alien elements withdrawn from their rule, by granting to each the addition of its kinsmen in other directions; as for Greece, he saw neither in her equivocal part during the war nor in the actual ethnic situation any justification for a considerable enlargement of her territory.

In regard to Turkey, his convictions are not so clear, except that he would throw open the Dardanelles to the warships of all nations, and shatter the German control of the Bagdad railway.

Wide knowledge has preserved Mr. Woods from incorporating many errors of fact. The King of the Hejaz was not in possession of Medina in July, 1918. The map of the military highways of the Balkan Peninsula needs some revision, now that more is known about the improvement of roads and the building of railroads during the war. The other maps and the illustrations are satisfactory.

ALBERT HOWE LYBYER.

Der Weltkrieg: Vorläufige Orientierung von einem Schweizerischen Standpunkt aus. Von S. ZURLINDEN. Zweiter Band. (Zürich: Orell Füssli. 1918. Pp. xxvi, 725.)

THE scale upon which Herr Zurlinden intends to complete his work on the World War is indicated by the fact that the present volume, the second, ends with the year 1908, the account of the beginning of the conflict being reserved for the fourth volume. The whole history is to be comprised in six volumes, those already published containing more than seven hundred large octavo pages each, with much fine print.

It is obvious that a work of this character, the labor of one man, must